THE BALLOT MUST BE FREE.

MR. HAYES'S VETO MESSAGE VERY CARE-FULLY EXAMINED IN DETAIL.

The Hill to Prevent Military Interference at Elections does not Trench upon the Ex-ecutive Power-The History of the Acts of 1792, 1795, 1807, 1861, and 1865.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The veto message Fraudulent President is chiefly remark for the disingenuous manner in which it argues that the bill enacted by Congress "to nt military interference at elections" res previous acts empowering the Executive to enforce the laws of the United States, and to suppress insurrection. It is not claimed that stitution expressly authorizes the Extive Department to employ the military dent may dictate, but this absurd doctrine erentially argued throughout the message.

and by Congress, and has become a 792, he maintains, was founded upon a "great elementary constitutional principle," and " should be regarded as hardly less valuable or less sacred than a provision of the Constitution To demonstrate the absurdity, as well as the sophistry of this statement, it is only necessary to review the history of the act of 1792, and all subsequent enactments upon this

The Constitution limits the Executive power to the command of the army and navy of the United States and the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; to make treaties, and h the consent of the Senate. The acts of Congress require the approval of the Executive before they become laws, and their constitu-tionality may be determined by the Supreme ourt of the United States. The Constitution is the only great charter, and its limitations must respected by the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments. There can be no rights accruing to either by prescription.

The act of 1792, from which Mr. Hayes quotes a single paragraph as if it is actually in force ny, was preceded by what was known as the Militia act, which was the first attempt of Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, disciplining the militia" of the several States, and salling them forth "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." "Another act," says Hildreth, an authority extremely unfriendly to the States rights theory. "authorized the President in case of invasion by any foreign nation or Indian tribe or imminent danger thereof, or in case of insurrection in any State, application being made by its Legislature or Executive, to call forth the militia the State or States most convenient militia officers, at his discretion and in such number as he might judge necessary." Upon this same bill was attached a provision which authorized the Executive, when the Federal preme Court certified that the processes of their courts could not be enforced, to call upon the ilitia of the State or States, or land and naval forces of the United States, to enforce the laws, This provision was vigorously opposed, and its adoption was only secured by its limitation to adoption was only secured by its limitation to two years. The opposition to the excise laws in western Pennsylvania, then violent and subsequently growing into the whiskey rebellion, was the inducement to the enactment of this provision. It must be remembered also that complications with French republicans were then threatened, and moreover, as Jefferson solemily avers, there was a strong tendency toward monarchical institutions in this country. The desire for a strong government, about which we now hear so much from the advocates of a third term for Grant, was in 1792, as Jefferson declares, so strong in certain quarters, and so persistently and insidiously advocated by certain men, that he denominates it a monarchical conspiracy.

strain men, that he denominates it a monarchill conspiracy.
The second section of the act of 1792, which it. Hayes quotes and refers to as based upon the great elementary constitutional principle," was expressly limited in its duration to yo years. And yet Hayes asserts that "this neight and fundamental law has been in force on the foundation of the Government," and aims that the bill "to prevent military interrence at elections," abrogates "it on certain ays and at certain places. Although section you of the act of 1792 was in force when President Washington exerted under it the power of the Federal Government against the whiskey shels, he did not act till Gov. Mifflin of Pennylvania had been urged to vindicate the autority and power of that State. His refusal to the removed," says Hildreth, "All pretence wn by the ordinary course of judicial pro

The act of 1792 expired by limitation, but it The act of 1792 expired by limitation, but it erved the purpose of suppressing the whiskey shellion. Stirring times followed hard upon its domestic disturbance. The emissaries of e French republic were active in this country, wen the Minister-Genet was an agritator, and ery effort was made to foment difficulties the England. The Jay trenty had been negoued, and desperate efforts were made to deat it. A Cabinet officer was discovered to have en almost treasonably complicated with the ents and partisans of the French republic, here were serious apprehensions of war either the France or England, and it was at this time d under these circumstances that the act of 55 was enacted by Congress.

were provided against. But seession arrayed a whole section containing millions of inhabitants against the Government of the United States. A gigantic rebellion had to be crushed out or the United States must cease to exist. Hence the legislation of 18d1 and subsequent inter ærma enactments, which enabled the Executive to exercise unlimited power in the secocled States, and almost equal authority in the border States. It was then that the practice of employing troops to control elections was initiated. But it was even then reparament to the men in the dominant party, whose lives attest their devotion to liberty; and when Lee's army was in Fennsylvania and Grant was still besieging Vicksburg, they voted with the Democratic Senators to make it a penal offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to bring troops to the place where a general or special election was being held in a State. They even voted against the majority of their political associates to prohibit the troops to be used to keep the peace at the polis. But this amendment the less liberal and less patriotic raperity insisted upon attaching to the act of 1865. And it has been under the authority which these seven words, to keep the peace at the pole." which these seven words," to keep the peace at the polls," conferred upon the Executive that

military interference at elections has been, and may still be, exercised by an unscrupulous or TALES FROM WAR PRISONERS military interference at elections has been, and may still be, exercised by an unscrupulous or weak occupant of the White House to defy the will of the people through the ballot box.

It cannot be honestly claimed that under the legislation of 1861 or 1871 the military can be used at the poils, for by these laws the President shall first command the persons obstructing the laws to disperse "within a limited time." It is only the act of 1865, which authorizes the President to employ the troops "to keep the peace at the poils."

The act which Congress enacted "to prevent military interference at elections" simply prohibits the use of troops "to keep the peace at the polls." and the distingenuous argument in the Fraudulent President's message vetoing this act, to preve that it repeals all enactments empowering the Executive to enforce the laws of the United States, is as absurd as it is untruthful.

The hill enacted by Congress rachibits the

of the United States, is as absurd as it is untruthful.

The bill enacted by Congress prohibits the bringing to or employment at the poils any part of the army or navy of the United States. They can be quartered in the town, or marched through it or about it, but they must not be used for any other purpose than to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to suppress insurrection against a State, or to preserve its republican form of government, or to put down domestic violence, as section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States provides. The remains of the acts of 1795 and 1807 as they are upon the pages of the Revised Statutes to-day authorize the President to do nothing more.

to-day authorize the President to do nothing more.

But perhaps the silliest pretence put forward by Mr. Hayes in his veto message is that the bill 'to prevent military interference at elections' suspends or annuls at the time and places of holding elections laws relating to extradition, crimes against the election laws, and those relating to quarantine regulations, neutrality, Indian reservations, and the civil rights of citizens. That is to say, if persons so offending against these laws of the United States, and against the military could not be called upon to assist. But Mr. Hayes evidently forgets in this part of his argument what he so persistently refers to in other parts of this and his preceding veto message, namely, the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to the employment of ently refers to in other parts of this and his preceding veto message, namely, the act of June 18, 1878, in relation to the employment of the army as a posse comitatus. When stripped of its labored disingenuous arguments, this veto message means simply one thing. The provision of the net of 1865, which allows the troops to be used to keep the peace at the poils, will enable the de facto President in 1889, under pretense of protecting the civil rights of negroes, to use the army in the Southern States, and in enforcing the partisan election laws in New York and other Northern cities. He has enlisted in the "stalwart" movement to make Grant President in 1880, and if the Democratic majority in Congress backs down, the road to a "strong" government will be a comparatively easy one to travel.

A CHURCH NOVELTY.

The St. Stephen's Catholic Congregation Sing-

Congregational singing in Roman Catholic churches has hitherto been but little practised in the United States. A step has been taken, owever, by the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn of St. Stephen's Church in Twenty-eighth street, which may ultimately lead to the introduction of congregational singing in many of the Catholic churches of the country. During Lent the congregation was supplied with a number of hymns printed on slips, and these were soon mostered by the people, who, aided by the choir, sang them with spirit. These hymns now form a part of the regular service.

Last night a reporter, after listening to a part of the services at St. Stephen's, including a short sermon by Father Kern, saw Dr. McGlynn at

the parsonage,
"The introduction of congregational singing." said he, " is not altogether new to us. For several years the Paulist Fathers, in Pifty-ninth street, have encouraged and practised it, and in the German and French churches, whose conthe German and French churches, whose congregations have received more or less musical instruction, it is not uncommon. The members of St. Stephen's are, for the most part Irish, a race who have had but little chance, at least in their own country, to learn music; yet they are fond of it, and in a few minutes you will hear my congregation rendering an English hymn with lusty voices, and with taste and feeling. They cannot, of course, be expected to take part in the music sung by the trained choir—the Kyrie, the Gioria, the Credo, the Sanctus and the Agnus Dei. But we have added a choir of men and boys, called the chancel choir, for the singing in plain chant, or in the Gregorian chant, of certain parts of the service which are prescribed to be sung, but which are omitted in most churches. The Introit is sung before the Kyrie; the Graduale is chanted after the Epistle; the Offertory after the Credo; the Communio after the Communion. To make the services still more complete, the congregation join in singing the responses. as, for example, the Amen at the end of the various prayers, the Et cam spiritutuo, in response to the Dominus robiscum of the priest the Deogratias at the end of the Epistle, the Laus till Christo at the end of the Sopel, and the responses before the preface, as Habennus ad Dominum in response to the priest's Sursum corda. The union of these various elements is in keeping with the spirit and practice of Rome in the Pope's own Sistine chapel and in the four great basilicas, as well as in the other churches. gregations have received more or less musical

harmonized music of the most elaborate character. In addition to the strict liturgical or rubrical service, such as that at the mass and vespers, we have many devotional services—for instance, at mission, at evening worship in Lent, and at other times."

The voices of more than a thousand singers came floating in from the church.

"Come," said Father McGlynn, "let us get nearer." He led the way through the reception room and opened one of the doors leading into the church. The grand organ was playing a simple but pretty air, and the volume of sound was pleasantly increased by the untrained yet agreeable voices of a crowded congregation of men, women, and chisiren. The following is a verse of the hymn the people were singing:

O, here of every contrite heart;

O, hope of every contrite heart;
O, ley of all the weak,
To those who fall how kind Thou art,
How good to those who seek!
But what to those who find? O, this

been almost treasonably complicated with the gents and partisans of the French republic. There were serious apprehensions of ware there are under the every serious apprehensions of ware there are under the every serious apprehensions of ware there are under the every serious apprehensions of ware there are under the every serious apprehensions of ware there are under the every serious and the constitution were more strictly complied that the Logistian of the Constitution were more strictly complied with. It provided that the Logistian of the Constitution were more strictly complied with. It provided that the Logistian of the Constitution were more strictly complied to the constitution were more strictly complied to the constitution were more strictly complied to the constitution of the Constitution were more strictly completed with the following the constitution of the constitution of persons to power of the constitution of the constitution of persons to power and the constitution of the con

The Kentucky Judicial Election.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.-The indications are that Thomas F Harges (Dem.) is elected Appellate Judge to succeed the late Judge John M. Elhott. There is a considerable rathing off in the Democratic wors, the farmer not voting as largely as usual. Holt, the Republican can not voting as largely as usual. Holt, the Republican ran trlate, rolls the full vote of the party, and has consider the outside support.

All Who Have Consumptive Tendencies

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF THE SURVIVORS.

Letters, Speeches, and Reminiscences-How Color Sergeaut Saved the Regimental Flag-A Negro Emancipation Song Recalled.

The National Union of Survivors of Anfersonville and other Southern military prisons held its annual reunion yesterday at the Ross-more Hotel. Nearly one hundred members of the organization were present. Robert H. Kellogg, President of the association, opened the business meeting with an address. They were met, he said, not with any spirit of revenge, and most assuredly not for any political ends, but simply because they were drawn together by the strongest feelings of comradeship, those common remembrance of bitter suffering and common thankfulness for having been spared the fate that befell so many of their brethren in

the Southern prison pens.

Letters and despatches were read from number of absent comrades. One of these from Chicago, averred that there were three thousand prison survivors in Illinois alone, members of this fraternity. Ezra H. Ripple of Scranton, one of the former Presidents of the association, wrote: "Do not waste any time in passing resolutions of conciliation. It has not paid in the past, and I think some of the resolutions should come from the other side. The 'Blue and the Gray' sounds well, but I notice the gray stands just about where it did eighteen years ago, if we can judge anything from what we see and hear." The expression was received with hearty applause.

The next annual reunion was fixed to take place in New York on the first Tuesday in June, 1880. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, J. W. Merrill of New York; Vice-President, Ezra H. Ripple of

1880. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Merrill of New York: Vice-President, Ezra H. Ripple of Seranton. Pa.: Recording Secretary. B. F. Blakeslee of Hartford. Conn.: Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Hiram Buckingham of Chester, Conn.: Toastmaster, W. E. Goss of Meriden, Conn.

Mr. Burnham Wardwell introduced himself as one who, though excluded from membership in the association, by reason of not having been a soldier when confined in Southern, prison pens, was fully in sympathy with it, for, as a loyal citizen refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, he had been kept in juils and prison pens for many months, until he escaped and joined the Northern army, in which he served two years. He had, during his imprisonment, closed the eyes of fifty-two good and true men, who suffered, like himself, for their devotion to the old flag, and whose bodies sank beneath the weight of torture inflicted upon them. When he was given the choice of imprisonment and probable death, or of taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and chose the former, his wife applauded his resolution, and, in bidding him farewell, said to him: "Trust in God and the loyal soldiers of the North, and we shall meet again." By unanimous consent, Mr. Wardwell was elected an honorary member. Attention was called to the woman, Caroline S. Wilson, who goes about the country collecting money, on the plen that she has rendered important services to Union soldiers confined in Southern prisons. A resolution was adopted denouncing her as a fraud.

After the business meeting, the members of the association and a few invited guests partook of a banquet served in the dining room of the Rossmore Hotel. It was expected that Senator Blaine would be present, but he failed to appear. The dinner was a very fine one. There were no toasts, but at the point of the proceedings where toasts would have been in order speakers were introduced. Dr. A. C. Hamlin, Mayor of Bangor, Me., speaking of the atroit

Mr. warren Lee Goss of Norwich Conn., saic referring to those prisoners who took the oat prescribed by the Confederacy, that less that 100 did so altogether, and only thirteen of ther from the prison pen outside the hospital. H told a story of a color sergeant who, when take prisoner, had wrapped about his body, beneat his clothing, to conceal it from the enemy, th flag of his regiment and when he died in th Andersonville prison pen, his comrades, i

Andersonville prison pen, his comrades, in burying him, found the flag still secreted upon him, and buried it with him.

Mr. Wardwell related some more of his reminiscences. He told of the reply of a Union soldier to him, after he escaped from the prison pen and looked about as badly as a man could then he offers he was the state of the stat en and looked about as badly as a man cou-hen he effusively expressed his joy that it orthern army was coming down to save his he soldier replied: "Well, old man, I don now as you are worth saving, but, by God, we be emapcipation, proclamation, readed." z—the verses very softly for fear of the ird, but the chorus very loud—and it went in

Massa Linkum, he's done said it,
That we shall all po tree.

Now, Oh' Lord, don't leave us,
Oh' Lord, don't leave us,
But guide us on our way. Lord Jesus help the Yankees, Lord Jesus help the Yankees, Lord Jesus help the Yankees, Wno are dying for trash like we. Now, Oh! Lord, don't leave us, &c.

Now, Only Lord, don't leave us, &c.

At the battle of Plymouth, April 20, 1864, 400 men of the Sixteenth Connecticut were captured and imprisoned at Andersonville, where more than half of them died. To save their reclimental flag from becoming a trophy for the rebels, they tore it into fragments, which they secreted in their clothing. Many of those pieces were buried with the brave men who been gathered from survivors, and are now to be put together by Tiffany & Co. in some suitable form for presentation as a memorial.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

Standing Bear and Party Ordered to be Discharged from Military Custody.

OMAHA, May 13 .- Some weeks ago H. Tibbles, assistant editor of the Omaha Herald, engaged counsel to sue out a writ of habeas who were returning to the Indian Territory in charge of a military force, having fled on account of sickness, which was rapidly exterminating the tribe. Mr. J. L. Webster and Mr. N. J. Poppleton argued the case for the Indians without fee. Judge Dundy of the United States Court gave a decision yesterday. The points decided are as follows:

First—That an Indian is a person within the meaning of the laws of the United States, and has, therefore, the right to sue out a writ of anbeas corpus in a Federal court and before a Federal Judge in all cases where he may be confined or in custody under color of the authority of the United States, or where he is restrained of liberty in violation of the Constitution or laws.

of liberty in violation of the Constitution or laws.

Second—That Gen. Crook, the respondent, being commander of the Military Department of the Piatte, has custody of the relators under color of the authority of the United States and in violation of the laws thereof.

Third—That no rightful authority exists for removing by force any of these Poneas to the Indian Territory, as Gen. Crook has been directed to do.

Fourth—Indians have the inherent right of expatriation, as well as the more fortunate white race, and have the inalienable right to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness so iong as they obey laws and do not trespass on forbidden ground.

Fifth—Being restrained of liberty under color of the authority of the United States and in violation of the laws thereof, the relators must be discharged from custody, and it is sordered.

Walking for a Silver Bean Pot.

Boston, May 13 .- An inter-State six days

My Baby is Sick. Then bothe with Edey's Carbolic Baby Wash. Sold by Ditman, druggist, Astor House, and Wells & Elliett, 11 Gold 1.—Adc.

The great one price, low price, cash on easy terms furniture and carret warehouse. B. M. Cownerth wait & Co., 163, 165, and 167 Chatham st., N. Y. Established 1807.

STEERING MADE EASY.

Capt. Sam Martin's Invention, Whereby One Man Does the Work of Four.

THE SUN several months ago described a new steam steering apparatus, invented by Capt. Sam Martin, a well-known steamboa man, recently connected with the Plymouth The Captain claimed for his invention great advantages over the ordinary apparatus for steering steamboats. The old method is very simple. From the rudder, two ropes chains, or iron rods run forward on each side of the vessel, and are connected with ropes which, passing through blocks, run thence up to the pilot house, where they are fastened to the barrel or axle of the wheel. Revolutions of this wheel move the rudder, and heretofore, except in certain ocean steamships, where complicated machinery is used, the wheel has been turned by human force. Small steamers, tugs, and the like, can be steered by one man; lugs, and the like, can be steered by one man; larger vessels require two, three, and four men in the wheelhouse. If the pilot wishes to turn his vessel to the left, he turns the wheel to the left, and vice versa. When the rudder is thrown either to the right or left there is a corresponding siacking of the rudder chain on the opposite side, and in a rough sea there is a constant jerking of the rudder in consequence. To remedy this, to keep a constant and uniform strain on each rudder chain, and to make steam take the place of the severe muscular exertion now necessary in managing the wheel of a large steamer, was Capt. Martin's alm.

After much thought he hit upon a plan. It was to cut out a certain section of each rudder chain about midships of the vessel, and in the place of the detached pieces put cylinders. In each cylinder he placed a piston, and connected the rudder chains with each piston. This done he had to all purposes the same old steering apparatus, for the pistons were simply links in the rudder chains and could be moved by turning the wheel in the pilot house. The next thing to do was to apply steam to the cylinders. They were consequently joined by a steam pipe, the boiler was tapped, and the steam supplied through a valve in the pipe connecting the two cylinders. This valve he operated from in the pilot house. When the lever in the pilot house was straight, it showed that there was an equal pressure on both pistons, and that there was an pressure on both pistons, and that there was as much steam in one cylinder as the other. As the lever was moved, and the rudder turned, it transferred a percentage of steam from one cylinder to the other, and as the piston of the right cylinder went in, the piston of the left proportionately ran out, taking up the slack chain at the stern and holding the rudder turned, it transferred a percentage of steam from one cylinder to the other, and as the piston of the left proportionately ran out, taking up the slack chain at the stern and holding the rudder taut in a larger vessels require two, three, and four mer

at the stern and holding the rudder taut in any position. By turning the lever to a certain point both cylinders were exhausted and the steam shut off.

The wheel in the pilot house not only served as an indicator, night and day, to show that the cylinders were answering the turn of the lever, but it could be used in another way. If there was a break in the machinery, or the steam ran low, the vessel could be steered in the old-fashioned way with a man at the wheel, the pistons in the cylinders acting as a link in the chain that leads from the wheel to the rudder.

This was the invention that Capt. Martin patented. Theoretically it seemed a success, The next thing to do was to test its practicability. So the apparatus was put in the tug Joe Stickney, a long, narrow, and rapid craft. It worked to a charm. Next, Capt. Martin made arrangements to put his new steam steering apparatus into the Maryland, a large craft that piles between Hariem and Jersey City, Inden with freight and passenger cars. The Maryland is a double-ended ferryboat, very long, broad, high, and unwieldy. The old steering apparatus consisted of double-rimmed wheels, and sometimes four, and never less than three men were required to steer her, and even then it was necessary at times to slow up, in order to recover from the action of wind and tide.

Yesterday, at 9 clock, the Maryland made a trial trip from Jersey City to Harlem, steered by Capt. Maritin's new invention. Right in front of the wheel a slender steel lever came through the floor. Capt. Martin held it with one hand, as the boat swung into the stream. When the lever was put to the right or to the left the wheel revolved rapidly, and the boat obeyed promptly. As the Maryland went steadily down the river, rounded the Battery, and then ploughed up the East River. Capt. Brooks, the Captain of the boat, took the lever in his own hand, while his assistants sat down in the pilot house and looked on. The main point of Capt. Martin's invention is its cheapness. He says it can be put into any st

WHAT OF THE NEGRO EXODUS?

Methodist Ministers Viewing the Movement

The negro exodus from the South engaged the attention of the Methodist ministers at their regular weekly meeting on Monday. The Rev. Dr. Newman, who had been appointed to open the meeting, said the exodus was really begun, lose of the war, and that there was an organzed emigration from parts of Georgia and Tennessee as early as 1869. These emigrants went o southern Kansas, where they formed a setlement which they called Nicodemus. It is now post office station. In 1874 there was a r r organization of not less than 93,000 nor room Caddo and Tensas Parishes, Louis nd in Texas and Mississippi, More ere is a national association, at ead of which is Senator Windom. there is a national association, at the head of which is Senator Windom. The work of emigration is systematic, but not partisan. The leading idea is a flying from injustice. The result, however, will be felt politically in a diminution of Congressional representation in the South. A remarkable fact is that this emigration is from the worst parts of the South. The fact is that the colored inborers in many parts of the South are in virtual peonage. At the end of the year they found themselves in debt to the men who managed the plantations, and the next year they were yet deeper in debt. They had pledged in advance more than they could possibly earn at the shops in which the managers had enabled them to get credit. There is no question that colored men have been denied the right to vote, and it seems that under the present Administration the Government cannot protect them. In conclusion he said that the bugies that sounded at Anticam and at Appendants will sound again, and lead us onward to the vindication of human rights. The Rev. Dr. Peck said that nothing had moved the South so much as this negro exodus since the sword of Grant was sheathed. He wanted to see the kind of sympathy awakened for the black refugees in kansas that was once awakened for the white refugees in that State. If those who are cheating the negroes knew that the North was standing by the South there would be an end of the wrongs, and measurably of the exodus.

Dr. Peck wanted men put in office in Washington who are neither dumb nor paralyzed. The settlement of the question of nexro protection is the work next in hand, and he urged an organization of the political forces in the North.

an organization of the political forces in the North.

The Rev. Dr. Curry said that in parts of the South the negroes are practically nomads, and that the better class of white men in the South are "buildozed." Dr. Curry denied that the exodus would affect Congressional representation. Before the next election each Congressional constituency would probably be made to number 200,000. Taking the largest estimates, there were not more than 14,000 colored persons now moving, and if 30,000 should move this year it would be more than he expected. A greater number than that would be born in the South. He fancied that the exodus, if it goes on slowly, may do a great deal of good by leading both Northern and Southern men to think.

Contents of The Weekly Sun. THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning.

THE WEERLY SUN, published this morning, ntains:

Bayonet against Ballot—Hayes Vetoes the Bill to Prent Mahtary Interference at Elections—What is Said of e Veto—Democratic Proposals and Plans for the Reside of the Session; In Defence of the South—a Strong each by Senator Hill of Georgia, Killing the Eight our Bill in Congress; Senator Kellogg Put on the Rack, et California Election—Adoption of the New Constitution by a Large Majority—Kearing on the Resnit; The lighted Moris Demands—The Negro Evodus; Invading a Indian Territory. The Poensset Fanatics—Why they quiesced in the Mindrof of Edith Prognoss of the War in util America, Col. Alston's Mundre, Russia's Reum of Tror—English Views of Khillism—The Spread of Mintry Depolism. Pittail Schools Mundre, Russia's Reum of Tror—English Views of Khillism—The Spread of Mintry Depolism. Pittail Spread of Mintre Pennsylvania Legisla es Shot and Hunted with Dugs—Reported Murder of a thiodist Minister in Arkansas, Herding Cavle in Kans—Sone Very Readable Observations from One of the orders. Exhibition of St. Benedict's Boiles: Some Army Interferences; ris Stecking Divorce—Curioos Scene in a Masachusetts and Revival of the Iron and Steel Industry. The tach of South Atrica; Low Wages and Dear Food—Excitences of the Working Classes in Emiland. Notices of willows A. Ory History of the Evolution, Poetry, e Cavalier's Escape, The Grand Vizier and his Horse, e Village Mill, Story, The Abi-st Man in the World test folegraphic News; Saubeams; Notes on Science of Industry; Ladies' Department, Many Columns of Industry; La

THE WEEKLY SUS contains a complete epitoine of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the desk of our

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST WAR.

OPPOSITION TO THE BROOKLYN ELE-VATED RAILROAD CO.

Mayor Howell Forbidding the Opening of the

Streets, and President Bruff Insisting that his Charter Gives him the Right to Go Ou. In spite of his arrest and the arrest of his contractor, Mr. R. B. Floyd-Jones, and sixteen laborers for attempting to open the street in Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, Mr. W. Fontaine Bruff. President of the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company, at 6% o'clock yesterday morning appeared on the same spot with about 75 men and prepared to go to work. Capt. Dunne of the Broadway police had received fresh orders from Police Headquarters to arrest any persons violating the city ordinance, and Inspector Waddy announced to the laborers that if any of them broke ground they would be arrested. President Bruff then detailed the men in squads of five each at seven places along the avenue, and supplied each man with a pick or a shovel. Then he gave a signal for them to begin work, and all but one of them struck into the pavement and began to break the ground. Inspector Waddy at once caused the arrest of all the men except the one who had not struck in the men except the one who had not struck in his spade, and they were put in charge of officers and started for the police station.

Then President Bruff, seized a pick, and his contractor, Mr. R. B. Floyd-Jones seized a shovel, and they began to dig into the street. They were at once arrested. Then Mr. W. H. Berryman, a superintending engineer, began to organize new gangs of laborers to go to work. He was told that if he proceeded he would be arrested, and he stopped. The company of thirty-six prisoners were taken to Justice Semler's Court, where they were released on bail, and directed to appear for examination to-morrow morning.

ler's Court, where they were released on ball, and directed to appear for examination to-morrow morning.

President W. Fontaine Bruff returning to the scene of the arrests, informed the men that he would not attempt to do any more yesterday, but he ordered them to assemble at the same spot to-day at 1 P. M., to go to work again. Tools enough to fill twelve large tool boxes were delivered at the place yesterday, with some cement for the pillar foundations, end a consignment of granite is expected to-day. The company have gone to large expense, expecting to complete at least a mile of their road in the requisite time prescribed by their charter, which expires in about forty days. They have built two frame structures to be used as engineers offices, and have leased a house in Lexington avenue for their contractor.

President Bruff insists that under his charter he has a perfect right to open the street, and

Lexington are not heir contractor.

President Bruff Insists that under his charter he has a perfect right to open the street, and yesterday he sent to Mayor Howell his formal protest against the city's interference in any way with the men employed by the contractor, as long as they were performing only the duties authorized by the charter, and gave notice that any stoppage of the work of construction by the city would be construed as illegal interference with the company's vested rights, and that through such action the taxpayers of the city at large will be held pecuniarily responsible to the company and the contractor in heavy damages. The Mayor gave no heed to the communication, and yesterday approved a resolution forbidding any company from opening the streets of the city without first obtaining the consent of the Common Council.

JERSEY CITY'S TRAGEDY.

The Bottle and the Bloody Towel Found where Officer Smith was Killed.

The trial of Mrs. Jennie R. Smith and Covert D. Bennett on the charge of murdering Police Officer Richard H. Smith was continued yesterday in Jersey City. There were very few spectators present. Abraham C. Carman, Mrs. Smith's stepfather, testified that he took a sash weight to Officer Smith's house in Pacific avenue, and that he afterward saw the weight used there as a weight on the gate opening into an alleyway at the side of the house. Capt. Lennon, of the Jersey City police, testi-

fled that he had visited Smith's house at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the murder. Mrs. Smith, who assisted the witness in searching the bedroom for any weapon that might give a clue to the mystery, picked up a small bottle from the floor on the left-hand side of the bed. This bottle was the left-hand side of the bed. This bottle was half full of something that the witness supposed, from its smell, was chloroform. While wandering around the room Mrs. Smith also found, near the same spot, a towel bearing on one corner the impress of a bloody hand. She then led the witness to a closet in the passageway between the bedroom and the kitchen and pointed out an aperture made by the removal of one of the beards in the floor. A large carving knife was found in the sink in the yard of the premises on the afternoon of Aug. 1. Mrs. Smith when asked by the witness whether it was her knife at first denied that any carving knife had been used in the house. She afterward admitted that it resembled a carving knife that had been used some time ago in the family, and finally said that it probably was her's. The witness had discovered blood spots on the carpet leading from the head of the bed, at the side on which the body of the murdered man lay, to the foot of the bed and thence to the kitchen was red and blood spots could not be detected on it.

John Johnston, a conductor, and William McCall, a brakeman, on the New Jersey Central liajiroad, testified that they quitted their train

John Johnston, a conductor, and whilman Mc-Call, a brakeman, on the New Jersey Central Bailrond, testified that they quitted their train in Lafayette station at 3:25 o'clock on the morn-ing of the murder, and, while walking up Pa-cific avenue, noticed a man closely muffled, and wearing a white handkerchief around his neek, walking briskly from the direction of Officer Smith's house. The man resembled Bennett in some respects, especially in the cast of his features, but neither of these witnesses would attempt a positive identification. mpt a positive identification. pheniah Conkling testified that Mrs. Smith

Asked him (the witness) one day, after Bennett and been to see her: "What do you think of him? Ain't he pretty?" and when the witness epiled that Bennett was a mere boy, she answered: "He is a darling."

At 4 P. M., the court adjourned until to-day.

VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS.

One Million for Cornellus J. and \$100,000 for Mr. Scott Lord.

New York, May 9.—There is much unprined gossip in this city over the recent settlements in the Vanderbilt family litigation and the disingenuous attempts to make the same redound to the credit of Wim. H. Vanderbilt, From a trustworthy source to-day your correspondent learned the following facts: That the discontinuance of the suits was a compromise agreed upon beforehand, and that Wim. H. Vanderbilt was obliged to accept it to prevent his cross-examination by Mr. Scott Lord, Cornelius Vanderbilt's counsel. The latter had warned the millionaire, Wim. H., that he must expect a rigid and penetrating inquiry into his private affairs, and must not only tell what he was worth, but also what speculations he had gained money in and in what ventures he had lost money since the death of his father. Wim. H. could not brook this opening up of money bags under the eyes of the greedy Wall street sharks, and he is understood to have said that he was willing to give a million dollars rather than have that done. The rest was only the matter of finesse. Cornelius was perfectly willing to say that he discontinued the suits at his own free will, and that his brother William had paid him a large share of the estate, and Mr. Scott Lord was perfectly willing to say that all he knew about the case was that his client had instructed him to discontinue the suits. But since Cornelius has got his \$1,000,000, much of which he used to pay up old debts, among them the Greeley debt, and his expenses in the litigation, he has told the secret of the settlement to a few confidential friends, who in turn have confident it to other confidential friends, until now it is the secret of many. Mr. Scott Lord received for his services a clean \$100,000—the largest fee paid in the case. It may be added that the total wealth of the Vanderbilt estate has been greatly exaggerated, and it is said that it will fall short of the original estimate by about forty millions of dollars.

Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, after cordially greeting The Sun's representative, From the Louisville Courier-Journal. NEW YORK, May 9.- There is much un

Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, after cordially greeting The Sun's representative, read the foregoing through attentively, and then, at the suggestion of a friend, who seemed to be of a cautious turn of mind, Mr. Vanderbilt sat down and dietated the following: and dictated the following:
"I neither affirm nor deny the statements in
the article, excepting to say that I do not think
the estate is under estimated. The extent of
my indebtedness is very greatly exaggerated. I
have not revealed the secrets of any settlement
to anyhork." have not revealed the secrets of any to anybody."

"What is the present value of the estate?" the reporter took it into his head to inquire.

"Oh! it's unquestionably over \$100,000,000," Mr. Vanderbit replied. "You may say that without fear of contradiction."

There was a twinkle in Mr. Scott Lord's eye, yesterday, when he was questioned concerning the fee of \$100,000. "A mere trifle, gentlemen." he said, modestly; "a mere trifle, I assure you!"

CLEVELAND, May 13.-Several hotels other buildings near the railroad depot at Irvington, Pa., a village about twenty miles cast of Warren, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, were burned this morning. The fire is still raging and the entire town is Warren has been begraphed for and is en route. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted by the fire. Later information reports the fire under control.

Physicians and the Public Recommend Them. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters. They relieve quickes and cure where other rem dies fail. Price 25 cts. - Ade.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange-Sales May 13.

2 St. L. A S. F. 2d, class C.

CLOSING PRICES.

U. S. 6s, '80. 1004, 1005, 1075, M. K. & T. 1075, 1075, U. S. 5s, SI. 1005, 1075, M. K. & T. 1075, 1075, U. S. 5s, SI. 1005, 1075, M. K. & T. 1075, 1075, U. S. 5s, SI. 1005, 1055, Mor. & Essex, 1095, 1055, U. S. 45s, 91 r. 1054, 1055, Mor. & Essex, 1095, 1055, U. S. 45s, 91 r. 1054, 1055, Mor. & Essex, 1095, 1055, U. S. 45s, 91 r. 1054, 1055, Mor. & Essex, 1095, 1055, U. S. 45s, 91 r. 1055, 1055, 1055, U. S. 45s, 91 r. 1055, 105

TUESDAY, May 13,

The stock market was active, yet feverish and unsettled in tone. The opening was somewhat depressed, but Western Union Telegraph, the coal shares, St. Paul, Wabosh, and Hannibal and St. Joseph took an upward turn, and at the second board all showed some improvement and the market was generally strong, and the close was well up to the best prices of the day, except Wabash. The more important changes were: Advanced—Del., L. and W., M.; Del, and Hudson, M.; Han, and St. Jo., M.; do, preferred, M.; St. Paul, M.; do, preferred, M.; N. Y. Central, M.; Pittsburgh, M.; R. Island, M.; Union Pacific, 1M; West, Union Tel., M.; Declined—Harlem, I; Ill. Central, M.; Ohio and Miss, preferred, M.; Railroad bonds were moderately active, and Central, %; Ohio and Miss, preferred, 1%.

Railroad bonds were moderately active, and the sales covered a wide range of issues. Jersey Centrals were better, and the advance in Denver and Rio Grande 1sts well maintained. There was also advance in Mo., K. and Texas issues; but generally there was little change. The new Eries were higher in the final dealings. Governments were quiet, and Dist. Col. weak, but there was more doing in State bonds. Money on call, 2½@3 % cent., closing at the inside rate.

The apparal election of the Petroleum Ex-

Money on call, 25:63 \$5; cent. closing at the inside rate.

The annual election of the Petroleum Exchange yesterday resulted in the choice of George H. Lincoln for President; H. C. Ohlen, first Vice-President; Clinten Roudebush, second Vice-President; H. M. Curtis, Treasurer; S. F. Strong, Secretary; and the following named managers; H. C. Ohlen, Livingston Roe, Clinton Roudebush, Nicholas Mehlen, H. M. Curtis, C. S. Bushnell, W. Jay Ives, and E. W. Arnold, The Treasurer of the United States published the following to-day; "Fragments of national bank notes redeemed by the bank of issue following to-day; "Fragments of some denomination issued by the bank, or some multiple equal to the face value of a note of some denomination issued by the bank, or some multiple thereof. The required valuation may, however, be made up of several fragments of notes of the same or different denominations. In no other case can such fragments be disposed of the green the regulations of the Committed of the committed

Currency requiring national bank notes to be delivered to him for destruction in sums of even hundreds of dollars. The accumulation in his hands of fragments, of which he is un-able to dispose, compels the Treasurer to adopt this rule." Judge Packer is reported again to be danger-

ously ill, and ceal stocks improved a little, on the theory that his death will remove a serious obstacle to a combination among coal producers to advance prices. His disease is impoverish-ment of the blood, aggravated by a bad cold which he took several weeks ago. ment of the blood, aggravated by a bad cold which he took several weeks ago.

The report of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for 1878 was presented to the stockholders at their annual meeting to-day. It shows profits on the company's own business of \$440,371, and losses on the leased lines of railroad amounting to \$498,562, leaving a act deficiency of \$57,591. The company has stalleft of its new \$10,000,000 mortgage bonds \$2,550,000, which have not been negotiated, and the liabilities of the company have been increased only \$865,000 since Dec. 31,1876. The quantity of coal produced during the year was 2,045,041 tons, which cost for mining, transportation, and other charges, exclusive of interest, and deducting tolls and railroad earnings received, \$4,209,921, or a trifle over \$2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton, The average price received during the year was about \$2.72, and the profit, as already shown, did not quite meet fixed charges. What the result will be this year, with coal selling so far at about \$2.25, depends, of course, on the prices to be obtained during the remainder of the season.

The leading coal carrying companies report

The leading coal carrying companies report a total tennage for the week amounting to 461,744 tons, against 313,292 tons in the corresponding week last year; an increase of 148,452 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined for the year is 6,978,976 tons, against 3,889,710 tons for the same period last year; an increase of 3,089,266 tons.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent, refunding certificates since yesterday's report amount to \$1,085,030.

ing certificates since yesterday's report amount to \$1.085.030.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Bayard reported favorably from the Committee on Finance the House bill for the exchange of subsidiary coin for legal tender money with amendments, and asked for its consideration; but it went over, objection having been made. One of the amendments fixes the amount for which the subsidiary coin shall hereafter be a legal tender at ten dollars, instead of twenty dollars, as proposed by the House of Representatives. Another makes the fourth section of the bill applicable only to silver coins of the face value of twenty-five cents and under. The House provided that nickels, as well as the small silver coins, should be received at Post Offices in sums not exceeding \$3. There is, however, a law now in existence which provides for the redemption of nickels in sums of twenty dollars at the Philadelphia Mint. The Committee make no change whatever in the sections of the bill which provide for the Interchangeability of all subsidiary silver coins with legal-tender notes or other thawfull money in sums of \$20, or multiples thereof, at the office of the United States.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of a double standard residence.

United States.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of a double standard was discussed at considerable length in connection with the more recently expressed views of European nations on the subject, and it was understood that Secretary Evarts would reopen correspondence with foreign Governments, looking to fresh negotiations for the adoption of a dual standard. The Government of India has offered for sub-scription a loan of £5,000,000 at 45, 7 cent. in terest. Nine-tenths of the loan has been taked at 94, principally by Indian bankers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE MAJORITY OF WALL ST, HOUSES AND MEN

Tusspay, May 13.—Flour and Meal—Word more helice in strong place, the market showing the firmness noticeable or a week past. We made showing the firmness noticeable or a week past. We made show the short as a strong as a strong strong showing the surface of the short as and xax, \$4 togget as do winer shapping extras. \$4 togget as do not xax and xax, \$4 togget as do not xax and xax, \$4 togget as so shower bases and limity brands, \$5 togget 25, southern bases and limity brands, \$5 togget 25, southern bases and limity brands, \$5 togget 25, southern shipping extras, \$4 togget 35, southern bases and limity brands, \$5 togget 25, southern shipping extras, \$4 togget 35, southern shipping extras, \$4 togget 35, southern shipping extras and limity brands, \$5 togget 25, southern shipping extras and limity brands, \$5 togget 25, southern shipping extras and limity brands, \$5 togget 25, southern shipping extras and limity brands, \$5 togget 25, southern shipping extras \$4 togget 35, togget 25, southern shipping extras \$6 togget 25, southern shiping extras \$6 togget 25, southern shipping extras \$6 togget 25, s

y, 12.84c. for August, 12.55c. October, 11.32c. for Novembers, sales 102,400 bales. Our

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived-Tuesday, May 13. Ss Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and

Ss Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk.

Ss Champion, Lockwood, Charleston.

Ss Alpha, Doane, Cranand, P. E. I.

Ss Gen, Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ss Hothnia, McMickan, Liverpool May 3, and Queenstown 4th.

Ss Enickerbocker, Kimball, New Orleans.

Ss City of Macon, Kimpton, Savannah.

Ship Tintern Abbey, Wall, Calcutta.

Ship Bengal, Irving, Calcutta.

Ship Bengal, Irving, Calcutta.

Ship Bengal, Irving, Calcutta.

Ship Revolving Liakit, Coonan, London.

Bark America, Armstrong, Antigua.

Bark America, Armstrong, Antigua.

Bark Anto, Vud, St. Nazairc.

Bark Bertin Marion, Scarlett, Manila.

Bark Hamouth, Lawrence, Honfieur.

Bark Hamouth, Lawrence, Honfieur.

Bark Sannego, Mircovich, Havre.

Bark Sannego, Mircovich, Havre.

Bark Moewe, Rostock, Cientuegos,

Schr Hattie Darling, Banger, Eleuthera.

Business Motices.

Rupture Cured by Br. Marsh's Treatment. to years' practical experience. The only reliable and effectual cure. 2 Vesey st., opposite St. Paul's Church. \$3 Pearl or Mixed Derby for \$1.90. \$5 lik Hat, \$3.20. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

ham, Conn.

HALLORAN-KEENAN.—At 8t Joseph's Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 7, by the Very Rev. Dr. Seaton, Ralph Halloran of New York city to Annie Keenan of Jersey City Heights.

MEE-WALLACE.—On Sunday, May II, by the Rev. E. G. Strobridge, John Mee to Emma E. Wallace, daughter of the late Thomas Wallace, both of this city.

PRICE—BRAYTON.—At Sandusky, Ohio, on May 8, at Grace Church, by the Rev. L. S. Osborne, Lieut Phing M. Price, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to Emma Moss Brayton, only daughter of Augustus H. Moss.

ALMY.-At New Bedford, on the 11th inst. Elizabeth frayton Almy, wife of William Almy, in the 76th year of Brayton Amy, whe was a constant of the face.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, May 12, Eleanor, wife of Alex. Andrews.
Funeral service from her late residence, 5d North Moore 4, on Thursday, Iou inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
DEAPER.—On Sunday, May 11, after a short liness, Mary Goodhue Come, wife of Frank E. Braper and doubter of the Transfer of the of the Transplated not to send flowers.
FELLOWS.—In Cante bury, N. H., recently, Mrs. Reusen Fellows, aged did years.
GOODALE.—On Monday, May 12, at 387 South 2d st.,
Brooklyn, E. D., John H., Goolade, in his 51st year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 2 octock P. M.
KELLINGER.—At Ocean Grove, N. J., on May 12, Eliza, wildow of the late same! Kellinger.
Funeral services at the Church of the Strangers, Dr., Deems, on Wednesday, the 14th inst, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.
KIDDER.—In Goffstown, N. H., recently, John Kidder, aged 96 years.

MCCLELLAN.—On The slay, May 13, after a lincering liness, Margaret McClellan, sister of the late Robert and William McClellan. Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law. Frederick Blume, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 146 West 15th st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. It is requested not to send flowers.

McCOV.—On Tuesday, May 13, in the 20th year of her are, Rhoda A. McCoy.

Notice of the timeral hereafter.

MCRIAY.—On Monday, May 12, Mary, widow of the late Hugh Murray, in the 30th year of her are.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Thursday inorphia, at 8°, o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francisch, where a solemn require mass will be offered for the remember soid, and thence to Calvary Cemetry or intermether.

RAMSDITEM.—In Rochester. N. H., recently, Mrs. Morey Ramsbottom, ared 94 years.

SIMONTIN.—In May 12, o' heart disease, Matilde, wife of James W. Simonton. SIMONTON — on May 12, of heart disease, Matthde, wild of James W. Simonton. The friends of the family are invited to attend the fu-heral ceremonies, without further notice, at 3 o'clock 'M. on Wednesday, at the Rev. Dr. Bellows's Church, ral ceremonies, without further notice, at 3 o'clock M. on Wednesday, at the Rev. Dr. Beilows's Church, riner of 4th av. and 20th st.
VAN PELT -Smidenly, May 12, in Brooklyn, Jacob J. AN FELT —Suddenly, May 12, in Brooklyn, Jacob J. in Pelt, in is 67th year.
Interal at Tweldth Street Reformed Church, between, and 5th yes, Suith Brooklyn, on Wedndeslay, 14th
L. at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully ited. ODWARD -In Belmont, N. H., recently, Elizabeth ward, aged 94 years.

Special Rotices.

KEEPS SHIRTS. KEEP'S SHIRT'S.

Keep's Custom Shirts, made to measure. The very best that can be produced at any price, SIX for \$9. Perfect satisfaction reasonable for the produced at any price, SIX for \$5. Perfect satisfaction reasonable for a shirts, the very best that can be produced at any price, SIX for \$5. Easily finished by any little garl. KEEP'S GINGHAM UNBRELLAR per cent. stronger than any other Unbrella made, \$1 cach. KEEP'S KID GLOYES for Gents, the very best, planner, embrodered, \$1 a pair.

for Gents, the very best, plant or embrodered, \$1 a pair.
KEEP'S UNDERWEAR, IN ALL STYLES.
Handkerchiels, Hostery, Ties, &c. Aligoods warranted.
Samples and circulars mailed free.
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between 333 and 34th sis.
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1,200 Broadway, New York.

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New Publications.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE hans, entertaining stories, and other newel and autocure the BLR, NOW HEADY, point 25 cents. Sold everywhere, at anisol, post for Adjess W. JENNINGS DEMO-RIST, IT East 14th 8t. New York.

THE YOUNG LADIES JOURNAL for June, w story entired Brittle to a Commences a spirit w story entired Brittle by the author of Herty Vay, Ac. Ac. The June part also contains an eleg-

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, Formerly the William & Rogers News Company 81 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.